



<epam>

# Kanban Foundations

OCTOBER 2023

# Learning Objectives

Category	Learning Objective
The Origins of Kanban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Kanban</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> What does Kanban mean?</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Kanban method in modern software development age</li></ul>
Basic Concepts in Kanban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Kanban at a Glance</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Continuous Flow concept</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Kanban Roles, Events, and Key Elements</li></ul>
Five Core Principles of Kanban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> “Why over How” – Dude’s Law</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Core Principles of Kanban</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Achieving Flow</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Push vs Pull</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Bottlenecks and WIP</li></ul>
When to use Kanban?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Using Kanban: DOs and DONTs</li></ul>
How to implement Kanban successfully?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> “Doing Kanban” Exercise</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> STATIK Framework</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Take It To Your Desk</li></ul>

# Working Agreements

## What I ask of you:

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- Be Here Now (and on camera)
- All questions are good and welcomed
- There will be a break every hour
- Miro Overview – quick overview, and how to use it

Is there anything you need from me?



ACTIVITY



Team chat



5 Minutes



What do you hope  
to get out of today?

## Introductions

# The Origins of Kanban

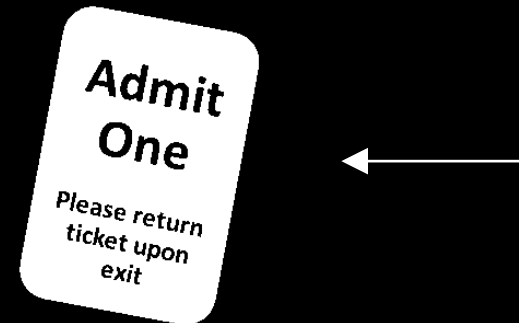
## The Origins



Without kanban control: no one enjoys nature.



With kanban control: beauty for a few people at a time.

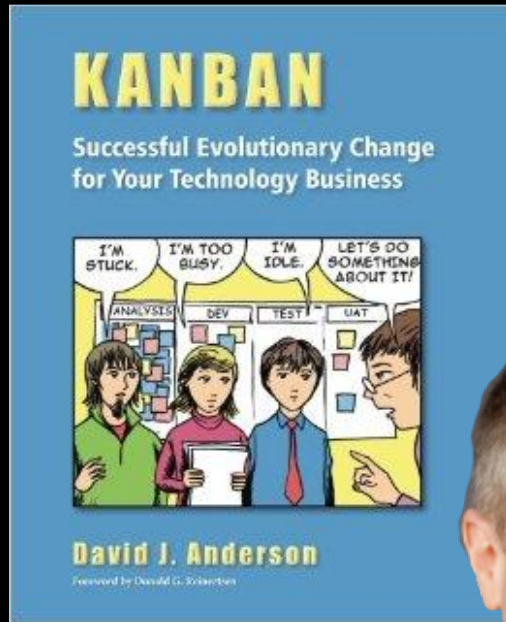


# Industrial Kanban



The history of Kanban can be traced back to the manufacturing practices of Toyota, where it was initially developed as part of the Toyota Production System (TPS) or Lean Development.

In Japanese factories, a “pull” system, uses a kanban board to keep work flowing at an optimal rate, without partially finished goods piling up around the factory.



“Kanban is not a software development lifecycle methodology or an approach to project management.”

David J. Anderson, Kanban

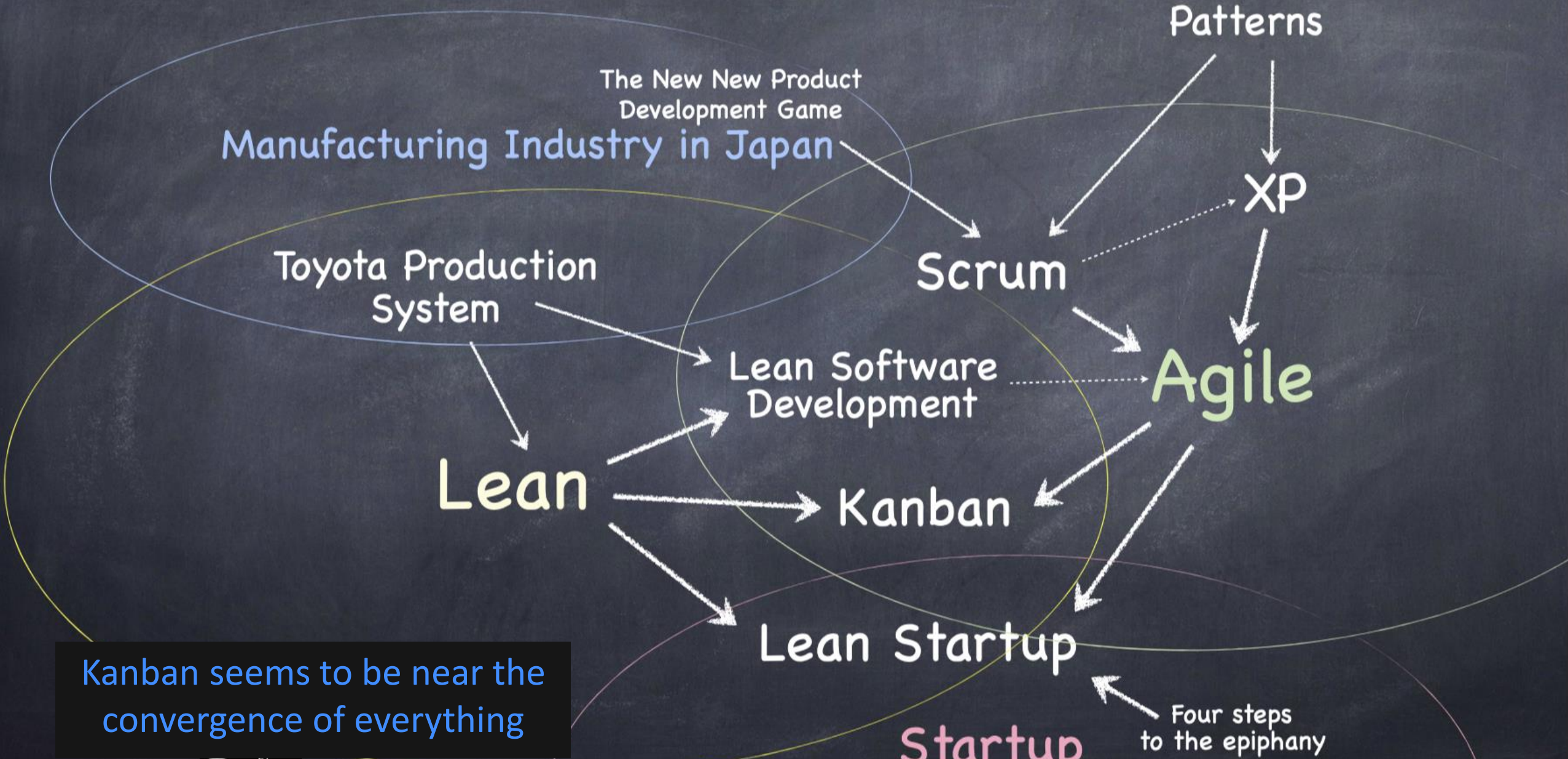


# Kanban – The Alternative Way To Agility



*Kanban is a method that shows us how our work works. It is used to define, manage, and improve systems that deliver Services or Value to customers.*

# Agile and Lean



Kanban seems to be near the convergence of everything



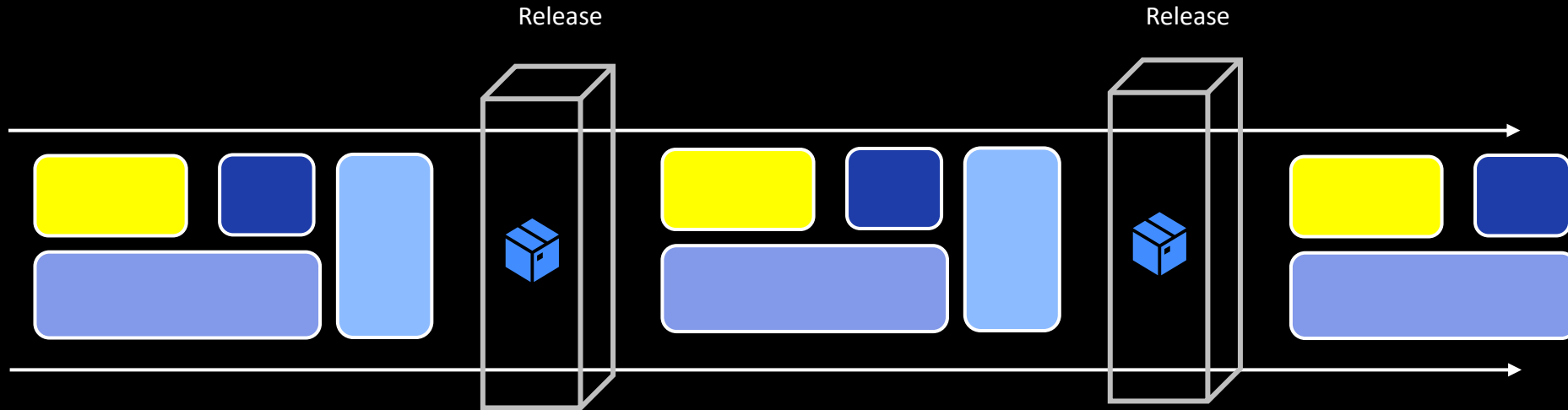
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# The Basics Concepts

## Kanban at a Glance

Time-box	No Time-box (continuous flow)
Roles	None Defined
Events	None Required
Pacing Controls	WIP Limit
Visual Tools	Not required but teams often use Kanban board
Implementing Kanban	Apply to the process you're currently running

## Continuous flow = No time-box



## Stop Starting and Start Finishing

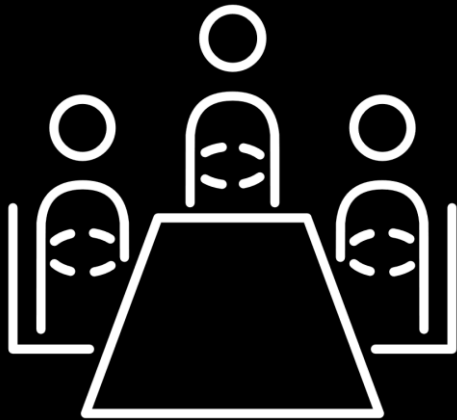
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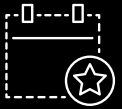
- Plan Sprints
- Game Stories
- Etc

### DO

- Keep Sustainable Pace
- Predict Target Dates

# Kanban Defines No Roles





### **Operations Review** · *monthly, 2 h*

Organization-level meeting.  
Focused on assuring global flow over local optimizations and being fit for our customers.

### **Risk Review** · *monthly, 1-2 h*

Discuss and agree on risk profiles related to certain tasks or changes and act accordingly. It's applicable to all levels of the organization, therefore, it can probably happen with different cadences for different levels.

### **Strategy Review** · *quarterly, 4 h*

Is the highest-level meeting reviewing and adjusting the strategy based on information from our customers and markets.

### **Daily Standup** · *daily, 15 min*

- What prevents us?
- How is the work going?
- What needs to change?

### **Service Delivery Review Meeting** · *bi-weekly, 30 min*

The service delivery review aims to assess how successfully the team's output serves the client.

### **Replenishment Meeting** · *daily to bi-weekly, 30 min*

The number of jobs in the backlog must be chosen such that a constant flow of work moves across the Kanban board

### **Delivery Planning Meeting** · *each cadence (variable), 1-2 h*

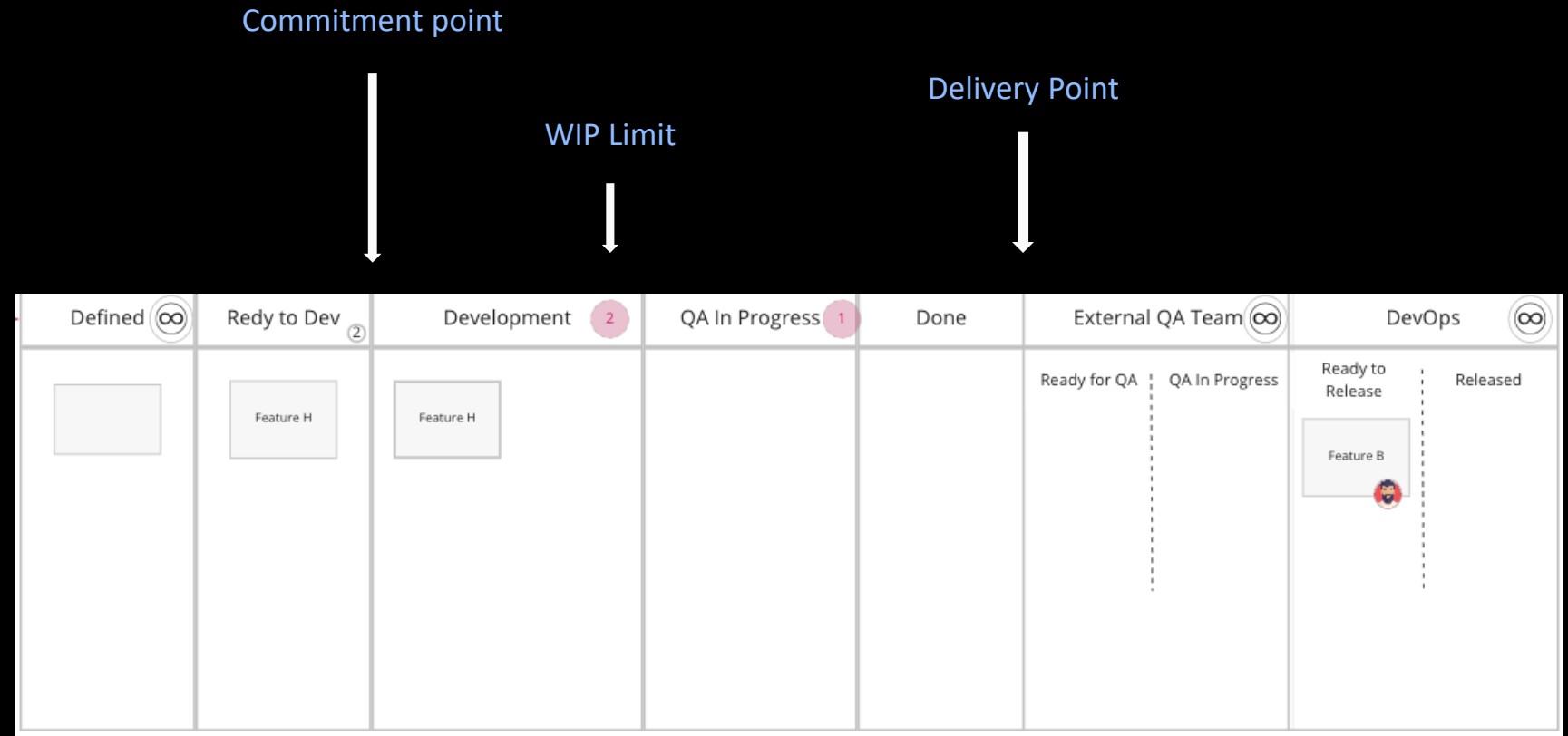
The team may forecast what needs to be released together with other work items that need to be done. Data-driven choices are highly welcomed.



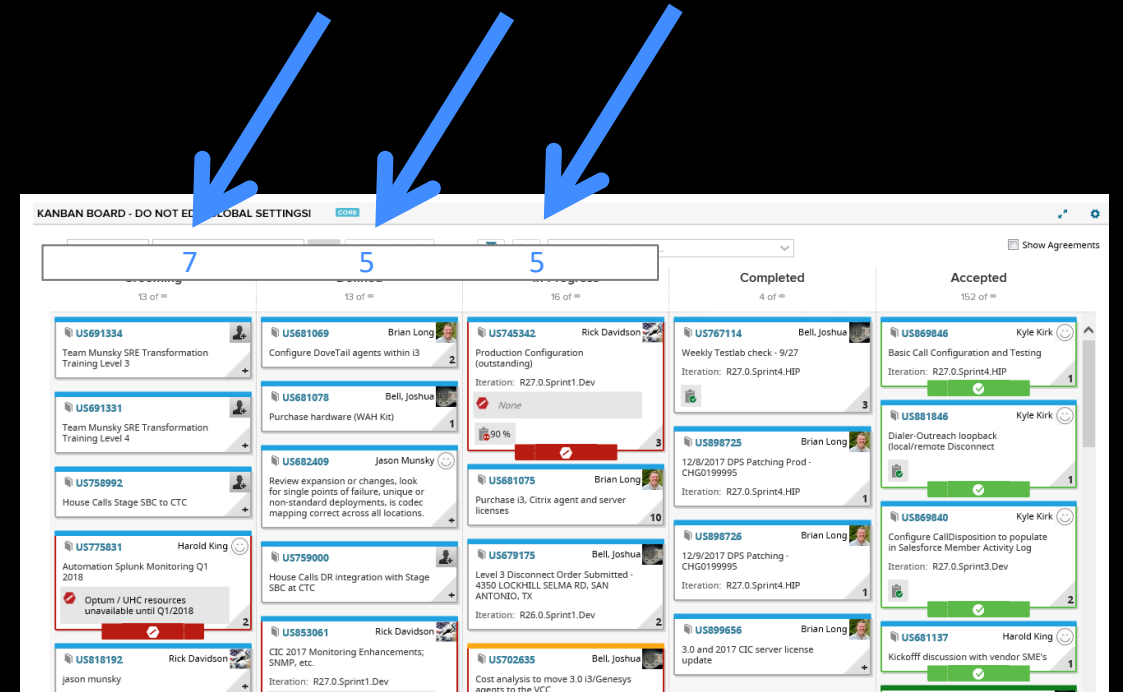
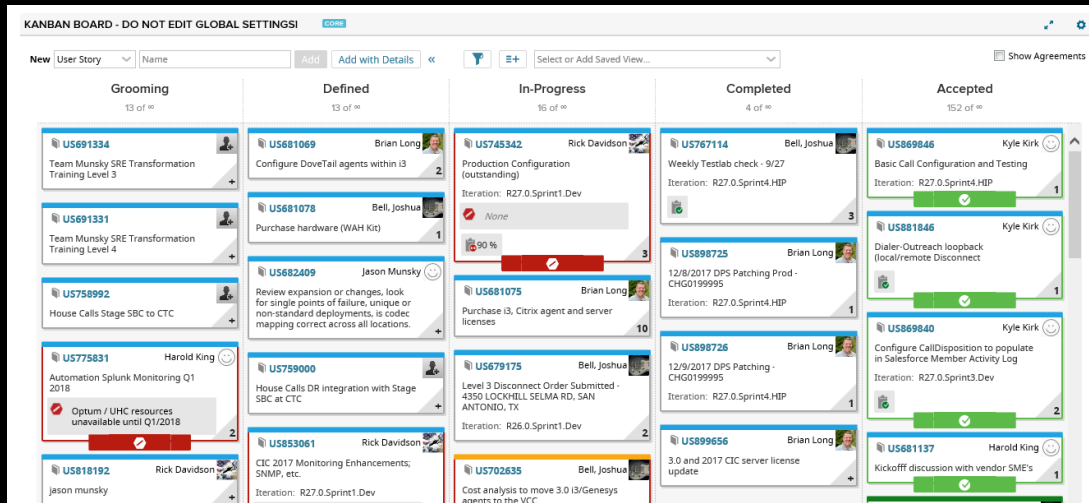
# Visualize Limit WIP

Respecting WIP limits changes a "push" into a "pull system".

In Kanban systems use WIP Limits to represent the available capacity and to signal the need to pull items.



# Storyboard vs Kanban board



If you don't have WIP limits, you are not doing Kanban



## Discussion

- What are some advantages to Scrum?
- When might Waterfall be a good choice?

# Guidelines of Kanban



## The effect of the principles 1: Start With What You Do Now

**What changes would you have to make to your staffing  
and team structure to start Kanban?**

Nothing!

## The effect of the principles 2: Start with the current roles, responsibilities, and titles

What happens if a team highly resistant to change converts from waterfall to Kanban?

**Maybe they never change!**





Team chat



10 Minutes



Differentiate  
Kanban and Agile  
Values

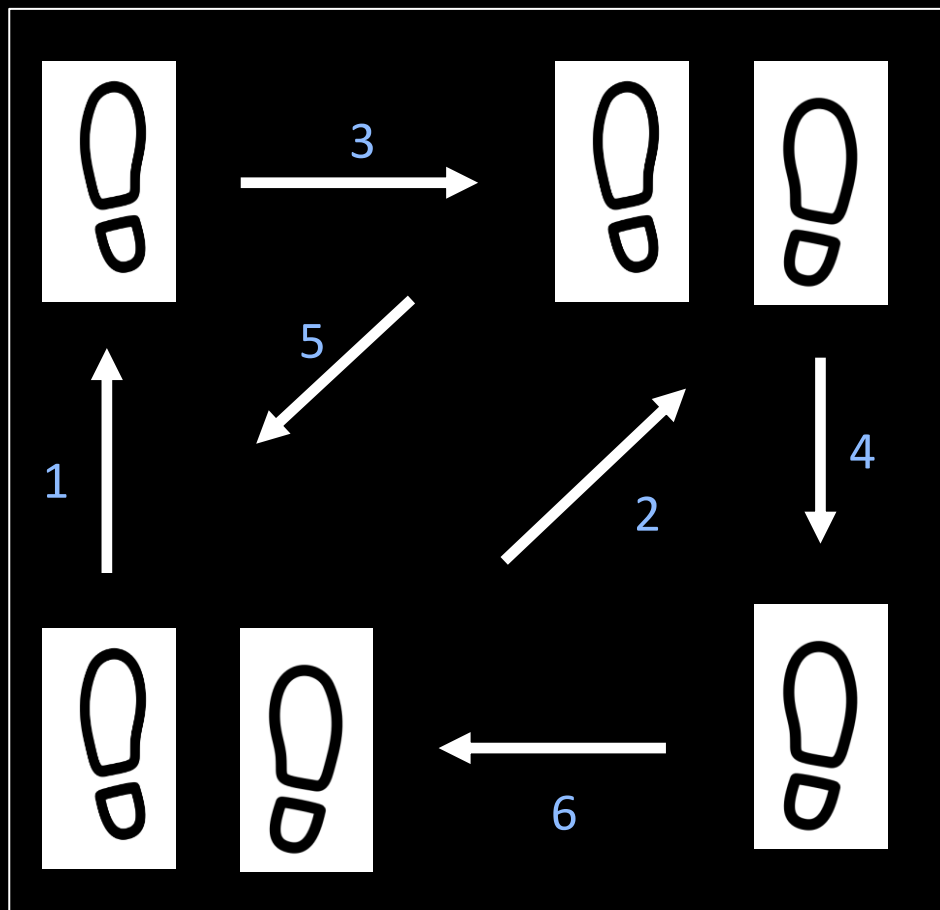
## Kanban & Agile Values

03

# Five Core Principles of Kanban



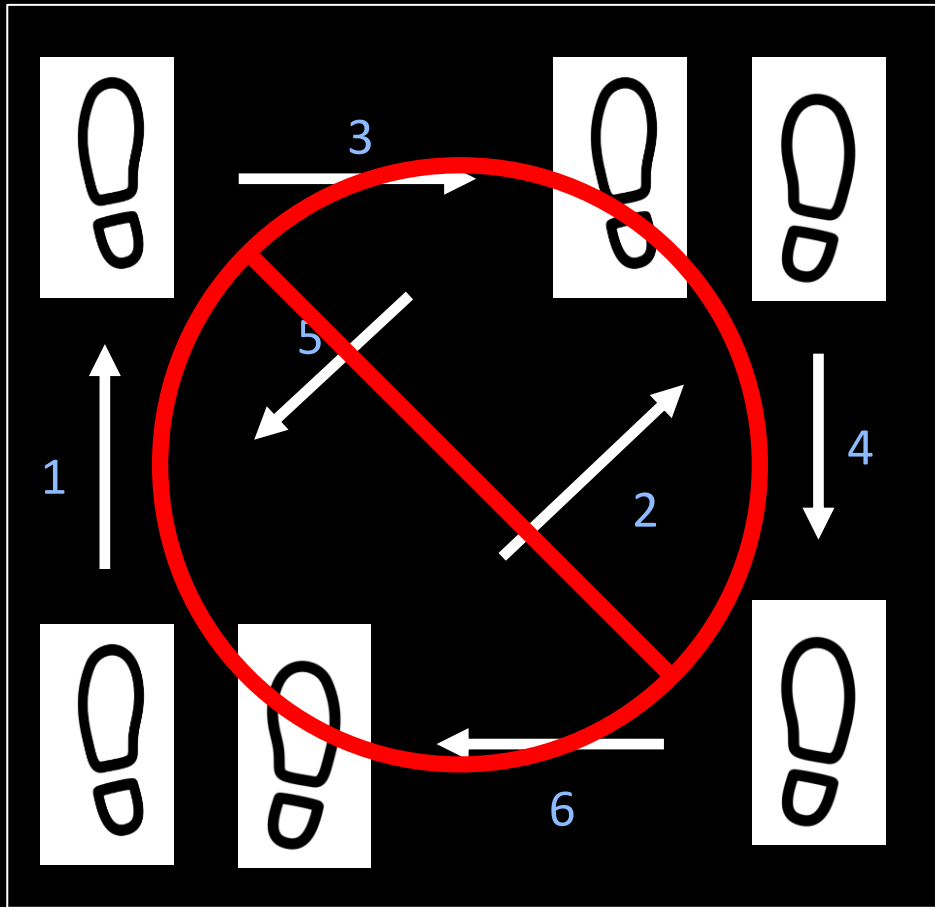
## “Why Over How” – Dude’s Law



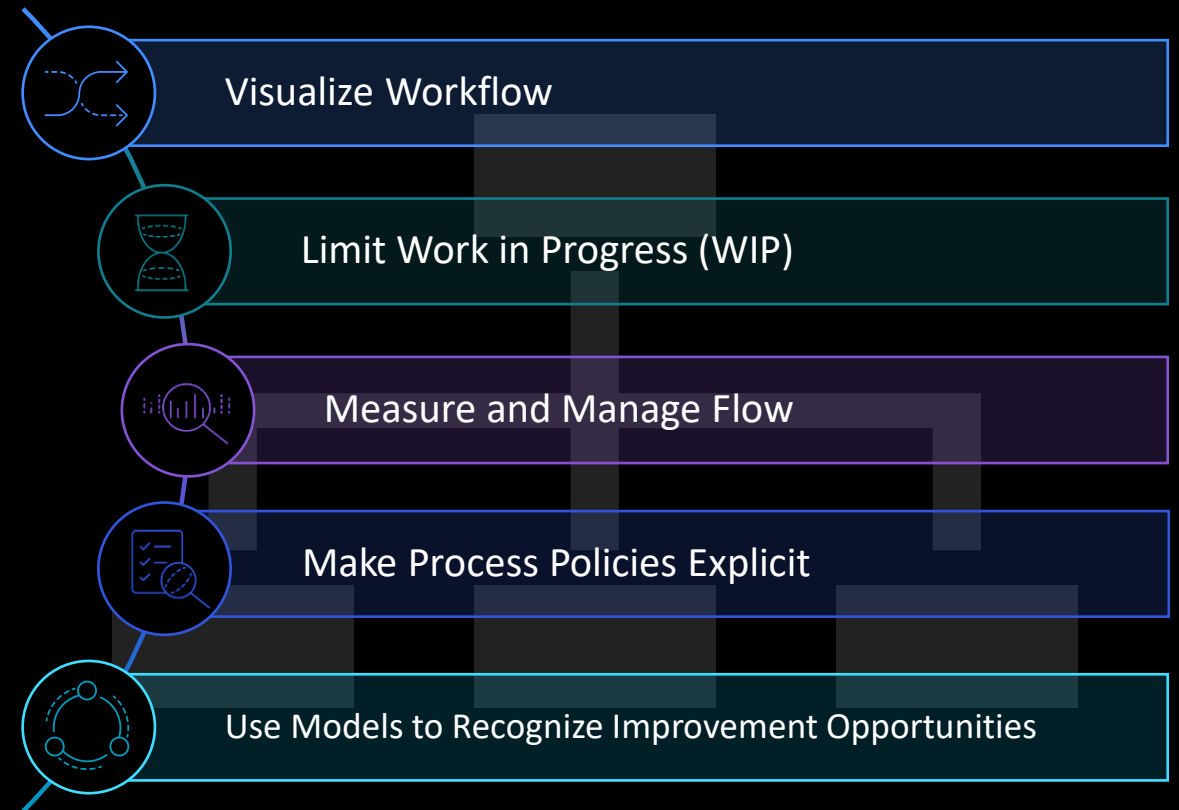
Basic box

- The diagram shows HOW to step.
- A good dancer has to know WHY to step.

# Core Principles of Kanban



Basic box





Roadmap

SAFe

Roadmap

Scrum

Roadmap

Kanban



# A peek at Kanban principles in action

The image shows a Kanban board with four columns: Refinement (20 of ∞), In-Progress (3 of 5), Completed (0 of ∞), and Accepted (66 of ∞). Each column contains several work items represented as cards. Callouts point to various features: 'Flow States' points to the column headers; 'Set WIP Limits' points to the '3 of 5' limit in the In-Progress column; 'Explicit Policies' points to a card in the In-Progress column with a progress indicator (60%) and a time estimate (12h); 'Feedback Loops' points to a card in the Accepted column with a checkmark; 'Improve-ments' points to a card in the Accepted column with a checkmark; and 'Visualize Work' points to the overall board layout.

**Flow States**

**Set WIP Limits**

**Explicit Policies**

**Feedback Loops**

**Improve-ments**

**Visualize Work**

## Experiments?

# What is the difference between continuous improvement and the scientific method?

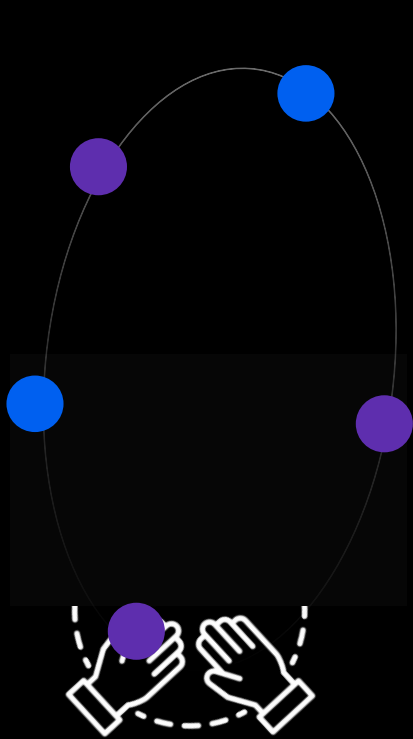
Continuous Improvement assumes that you already know it is going to be better, and that every change will improve the system.

A scientific experiment may completely fail, but it teaches you something you need to know.

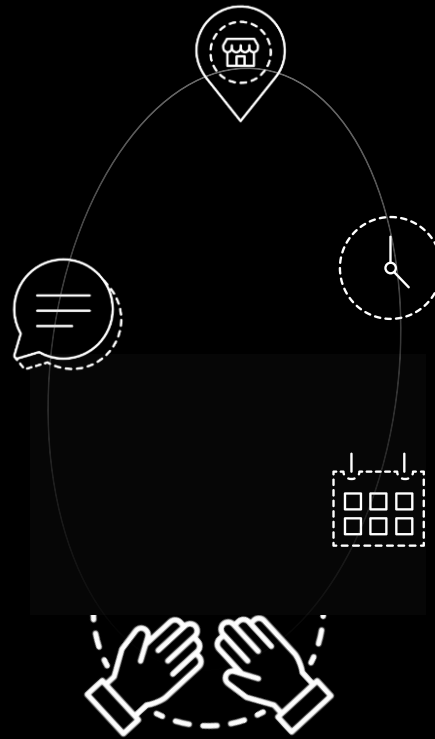
# A Deeper Dive

- Juggling,
- Achieving Flow,
- Push vs Pull,
- Bottlenecks,
- Limiting WIP Limits

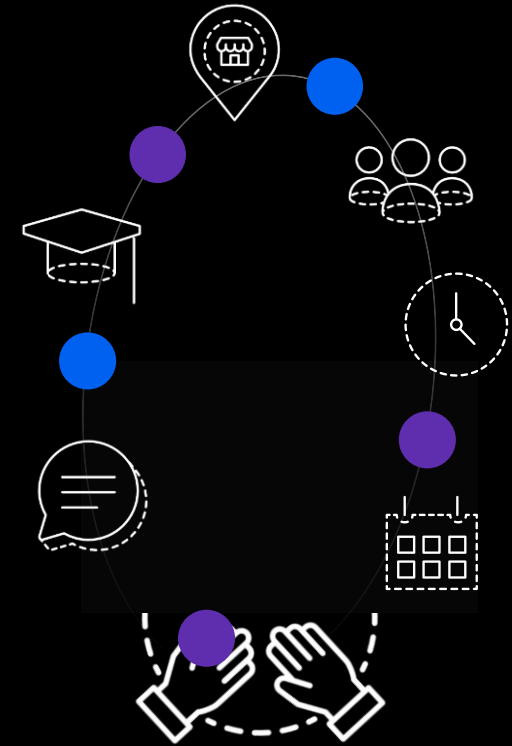
# Juggling



Juggling is hard. The difficulty goes up exponentially with the number of balls in the air.



Juggling abstract objects is even harder, because it takes more brainwork.



There is a limit to what you can hold in your brain, no matter how fast your hands are.



# Juggling is wasteful

- Juggling is more work and creates more stress.
- More stress and less focus leads to more errors.
- More errors leads to more work (Hotfixes, War rooms, etc)
- Juggling increases the Cost of Delay in all your work.

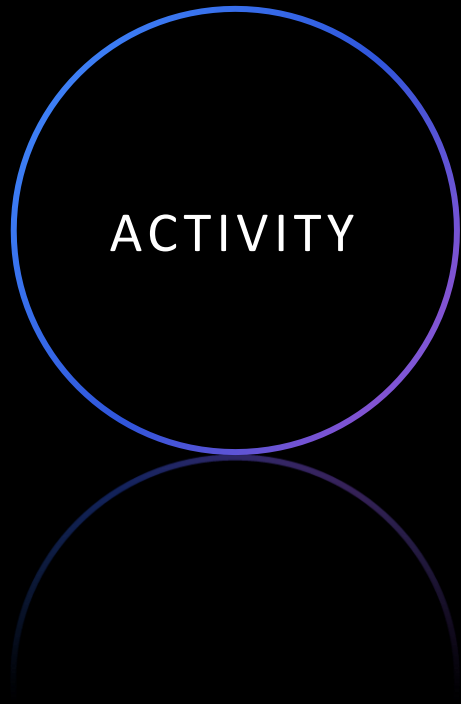
**Stop starting and start finishing!**





# Achieving flow

- Split stories until they are small ( a couple of days?)
- Choose things to work on that you can **GET DONE**
- Work on as few things as possible and **GET THEM DONE**
- Swarm (work in groups) on stories to **GET THEM DONE FASTER**
- Prepare the approver, so you can **GET ACCEPTANCE RIGHT AWAY**



## Small Batches Exercise

## Context and Cycle Time

**What is the relationship between context change and cycle time?**

Each context  
change lengthens the cycle time.

## Push vs Pull Systems



### Push

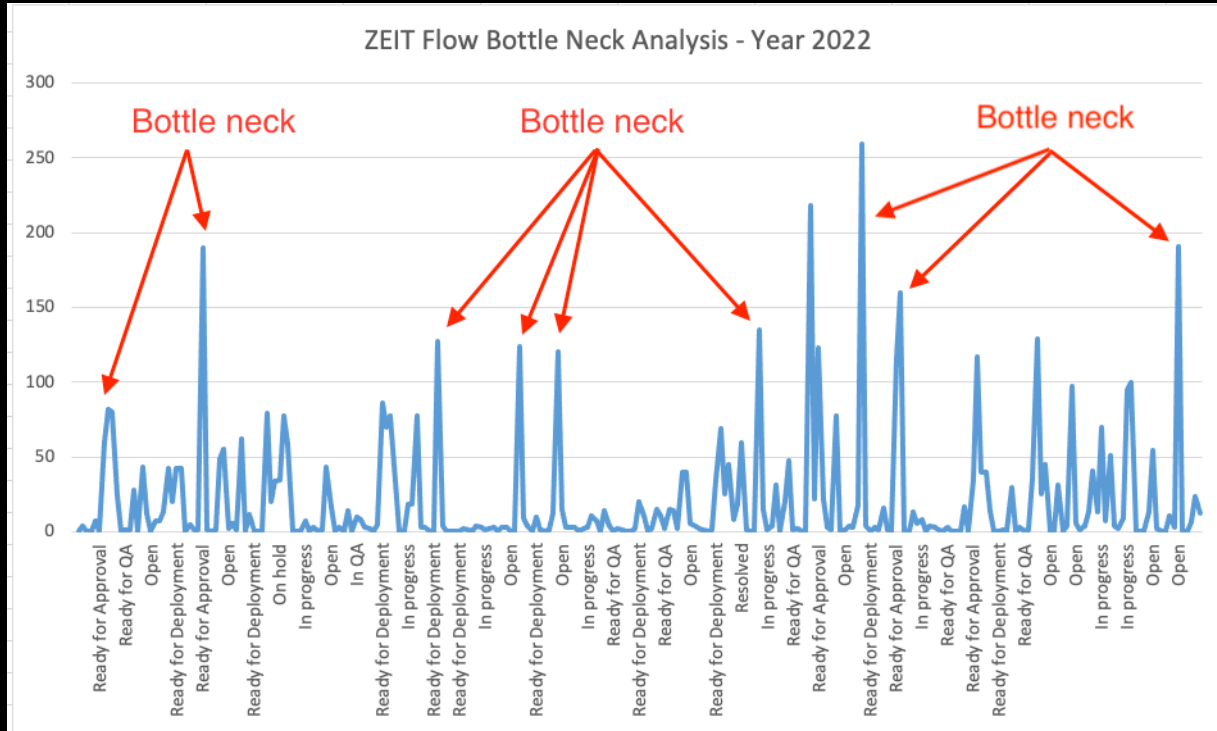
Something, in a linear process, is always the bottleneck. Nothing you do to any part of the process will increase the flow until you address the bottleneck.



### Pull

In a pull system you reduce the juggling (backup between processes). This won't fix a bottleneck, it just means you'll have less stuff lying around needing to be managed.

# Fixing Bottlenecks



1. Adjust the WIP limits to prevent juggling and inventory.
2. Find the bottleneck (which limits the flow rate across the system).
3. Figure out how to correct the bottleneck.
4. Repeat with the new bottleneck. (There is always a bottleneck.)



# Bottleneck

Which of these is the most expensive way to fix a bottleneck?

- Buffer up some work, so small fluctuations don't cause a bottleneck.
- Shuffle people around to get more people on the bottleneck
- Hire more people or change corporate practices.

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# When to Use Kanban



## When to use Kanban

- Operations and Maintenance (O&M)
- Production support
- Service-oriented teams
- Database management
- Infrastructure teams
- Research and Development
- Mature Agile Teams





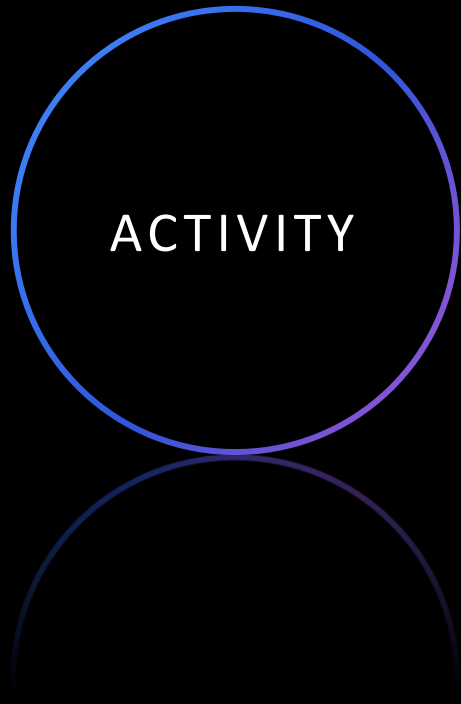
## When Kanban may be a problem

- There is a mandated project plan.
- Leadership wants waterfall-like progress reports.
- There are lots of dependencies between teams.
- The dependencies take a lot of time to work out.
- You have new teams without Agile experience and without a coach to guide them.

You picked Kanban to avoid the discipline of Scrum and SAFe.

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# How to implement Kanban successfully



ACTIVITY

## Featureban 3.0 Exercise

## “Doing” Kanban

GOAL 1: Get all the cards all the way off the right side of the board.

GOAL 2: Sooner is better.

GOAL 3: Try to keep as few cards on the board as possible.

## “Doing” Kanban 2

### Rules:

- To move a card to the right, you have to meet the exit condition for the column it is in.
- You should not move a card into a column that is at its WIP limit.
- Everyone on the team should have the training and authority to move cards.
- You should not push a card from a column where you work to a column where you don't work. You should pull a card that is ready into your column. (You **pull** work.)

### Exceptions:

- If a card really fails, you can push it backward to where it needs to be reworked. In this case, you can violate the WIP limits.
- In the ideal world, cards step from one column to the next. In reality, there are reasons to skip columns or take them out of order.

# System Thinking Approach to Introducing Kanban ("Kanbanize" the flow)

## Step-By-Step Guide:

- Understand the Purpose
- Understand the System
- Define Service Classes
- Define Workflow
- Discover Work Item Types
- Define Policies
- Implement Feedback Loops
- Implement Metrics
- Model the Workflow
- Socialize the Kanban System
- Agree to pursue Incremental, Evolutionary Change

### The STATIK Canvas Template

V 4.0 | Created by: Lucas Guimarães

This is a template with the most important aspects to map and understand a product or service at its current state. This is also the kickstart to evolve your process and service delivery through an evolutionary change approach.

**Date:** 01/01/2022 **Facilitator:** Lucas Guimarães

**Product, Team or Service:** Sports Shop App

**Purpose of the Product / Service:** Help people find sports equipment and buy through a mobile app with callback for purpose for its customers? vice or product?

**Sources of Insatisfaction:**

Internal	External
High churn rate, Lack of communication with team, Internal managers and staff, Lack of customer feedback, High frustration on our Service	Mixed feedback, High sales, High churn rate, High customer expectations, High customer loyalty, High customer retention

**Demand Analysis:**

Type of Demand	Where does it come from?	Who receives it?	Entry Rate	Nature of demand	SLA / Delivery Expectation
User Stories	Business Customer	Beta Users	around 20 every week	Planned	to the end of the quarter
Incidents	Team Leads and Customers	Team Lead	10 per month	Random	within 24h
Bugs	QA Team	Deploy Team	1 per day	Unplanned	1 week

**Workflow:** Business Discovery → User Stories → Product Discovery → Ready to Dev → Develop → Test → Deploy → Done

**Capacity Analysis:** How many resources do you have? How many resources do you need? Don't forget to consider the team's capacity.

**Classes of Service:** High priority, Medium priority, Low priority

**Codences:** Kanban Meeting (Daily - 20 minutes), Delivery Planning Meeting (Weekly - 30 minutes), Working Meeting (When needed)

**Policies:** Urgent demands are solved with a hot call, Give the delivery stage, items don't go back to previous stages

# Take It to Your Desk

What can you start doing now?

# Survey



# Questions

# Thank you



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Center

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# AGILE

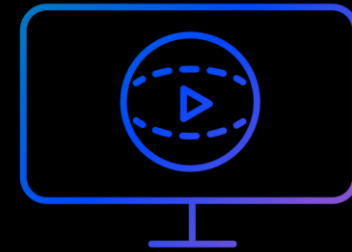
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## References



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